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ENGLAND AND AMERICA HAVE COM-MON RIVALS IN TRADE.

Countries in Continental Europe That Dread Commercial Supremacy of the United States.

From the London Spectator. Our countrymen as a body are very indifferent, perhaps too indifferent, to the opinion of foreigners, but no educated Engilshman can read without pain the torrent of abuse which the continent is now pouring on our heads. It seems so hopeless to be friendly, or even just, in the face of such malignity. We all know that it owes its origin, in great part at least, to the malignant misrepresentations of our enemies, who, for example, describe the concentration camps, which were established out of a philanthropic desire that Boer women and children should not suffer the worst hardships of war, or be left helpless amidst a hostile black population, as torture chambers in which women are suffered to starve and children to die in heaps of preventible diseases. The knowledge, brings little relief, for if the which accepts such stories is ignorance, how is it to be enlightened? and if it springs from malice, how deep must the malignity be which, with all the facts before the world, including De Wet's own statement that the war on both sides has been unmarked by cruelty, can use such tales merely bespatter done, of course, with such abuse except to bear it, and continue our defensive arm-aments, for when the tempest of calumny is fanned by the press, by the clerics and by the popular orators evidence is as unby the popular orators evidence is as un-heard as music in a cyclone, and we can but wait patiently until the tornado has blown past. Englishmen may, however, be have just recorded. hatred—that part of it, at least, which is born of jealously and fear—extends in full measure to the United States. We have repeatedly quoted evidence of this from the speeches of statesmen, and it is

ances do not misrepresent the peoples. Peez' Mad Attack.

gradually becoming clear that their utter-

At one of the greatest meetings ever held in Vienna, a meeting which was attended by great Austrian aristocrats as well as leading economists, and which was, so to speak plessed by the Austrian premier in a letter read aloud, America was denounced as the grand "peril" of the future. She was aiming, said Dr. Peez, a great industrial, at "universal economic supremacy," and must be fought by strict protection. "Count Buquoy," says the Times correspondent, "argued that the problem should be considered under these different aspects, as the United States was a great power,first as a center of production; secondly, owing to its command of capital; and, thirdly, on account of the brute force at tion of its trusts and its 'corners' in grain. etc., revealed 'a series of crimes which were associated with an unparalleled ruthlessness in the conduct of business."

Others speakers expressed the same fears, and the entire meeting unanimously passed resolutions, of which one demands a "union of central Europe against transoceanic competition," and another that the United States and Argentina, a country which agrarians specially dread because of her increasing production of wheat, should be debarred from the full advantages of commercial treaties. The words of the res-olution are: "That while treaties for longer periods may be concluded with other countries when they afford adequate protection to native production and export trade,

ENEMIES OF THE REPUBLIC | gentine confederation should only be for Resolutions at meetings do not usually natter much, but these must be read by of events in Germany, where, if the agra-rians triumph, as apparently they will, the idea of a union of central Europe against American exports of food will be eagerly the light, not only of Austrian feeling, but

accepted, and will be pressed on France. where, be it remembered, protectionists are still completely in the ascendant, M. Delcasse refusing reductions even to Russia, from whom he was begging admission for French wine. There is, in fact, real danger that if the conservative parties on the ontinent, who include the agrarians, the clericals, the absolutists and a vast mass of peasants, should achieve a temporary triumph, a grand effort will be made to try an economic boycott of the United States and the Argentine republic as a protection for the "vital interests" threatened by their competition.

Jealousy a Reason. Nor is the movement due to economic nervousness alone. The bitter jealousy of Great Britain which has for years been growing on the continent, jealousy of her prosperity, her freedom and her apparently endless power of expansion, and which has guanoed men's minds till every kind of hatred grows there readily, has of late rears extended itself to the United States lso. The crushing defeat of Spain, which they had not expected, shocked the contiental peoples, and especially the Catholic peoples, who felt, as by a sudden revela-tion, that a new, a great and a probably hostile power had been born into the world The enormous increase of American wealth which followed, and the evidences of American enterprise, increased the impact of the shock, which was not diminished by he accounts, poured out in reams by riends as well as enemies, of what Count Buquoy calls the "unparalleled ruthlessness" of America in business. That such prosperity and power should accrue to an English-speaking republic without an aristocracy, a conscription or an ancient past disgusts as well as alarms the upper classes

CALIGRAPHY.

### Examples of Rare Skill on Exhibition in Vienna. Vienna Letter in London Chronicle.

The Viennese public may be lacking in a cultured appreciation of art, but they have what is perhaps better, a native love of what is beautiful. They are showing it now, for all Vienna is talking of the wonderful exhibition in the imperial court library, and Vienna tradesmen are busy taking hints for new combinations of form and color in furniture, dress, glass, china, etc. The secret of Vienna cleverness is that it turns other people's originality to account. The source from which they are drawing their new ideas is a collectionperhaps unique-of old Persian, Ethiopian, Byzantine, Arabian, Slavonic, Chinese, Indian, Italian, Flemish, German, French, English illuminated manuscripts. I thought the exhibition was "for scholars only," and prepared to give it a respectfully wide berth, but any one with an eye for form and color must be enchanted by these exquisite specimens of a lost art-the once

celebrated art of caligraphy. Perhaps of all the nations represented the Persian is pre-eminent here-and there is good reason for this. Among the necessary qualifications for the exalted position of shah or sultan it was absolutely essential that he should be an eminent callgraphist. In the post of honor in this exhibition are twenty-four pages of a cele-brated fifteenth century copy of the Koran, all "written"—that is, exquisitely etched and painted—by the "renowned caligraph-ist," Sultan Ali Meshed. One only wonders whether he ever found time to attend to anything else. Curiously akin, when they those with the United States and the Ar- attack figure subjects, to the best periods

of Chinese and Japanese art, the Persians ing which no other nation possessed. Their favorite colors are blue (lapis lazuli and turquoise blue) and gold; but what blues and what gold! The secret of both is lost—like the famous Perugini blue. The art of mixing so as to get both the depth and the permanency has escaped all modern re-

One of the most skilled Viennese designers, having special permission to take sketches for the use of his firm, is in de-The designs he could capture by the aid of a strong magnifying glass, but the color eluded him. It is very interesting in these Persian pages, of parchment so fine that it is like peeled lyory, yet so durable that centuries have not creased or torn it, to notice the "carpet motive," which unmistakably occurs over and over again, and which is so familiar to us in our homes through the agency of Tellery in the east and Liberty in the west.

WHERE FURS STILL ABOUND.

### Wild Country of Northwestern Canada Where the Trapper Flourishes.

Calgary Correspondence Toronto Mail and Empire. At the ancient trading post of the Hudson's Bay Company at Edmonton you are away from the modernity of the new town, and are conscious of a certain atmosphere of historical romance. From the front of the massive whitewashed buildings, which have more than once been attacked by hostile foes, you have a fine prospect of river and woodland and fertile plains, stretching away to the blue distance. The Saskatchewan runs in a deep gorge below you, and on the farther bank there is a diversion of outline and foliage that is very delightful. But I don't suppose the Hudson's Bay people used to think much of the beauty of the scenery, in the midst of which their trading post happened to be situated. Their eyes were set on "the main chance" rather too intently for that. When the Indian came for a sack of flour they stood his gun upright and made him pile skins up to its muzzle from the ground as the

price of it. Well, of course, it had taken considerable trouble to get the flour there, and there was no competition. The fur trade is still pursued at Edmonton, and on the main street one sees more than one sign on which is painted in legi-ble letters: "Furs bought here for cash." Bears are to be seen occasionally within a few miles of the town, and it was not long ago that a Galician farmer of the neighporhood, seeing a cub roaming near his shack, fetched his gun and fired at it. Thereupon its mother appeared and ran at him viciously, open mouthed and wishful to tear his vitals. The man, having powder but no more slugs, felt that a Galician's house is his castle, and retiring therein, barricaded himself as well as he could. Till the day broke the she bear clawed all over the place in the endeavor to get at him. But the daylight enabled the farmer to find a couple more slugs, with which he dispatched his assailant, afterward coming up to Edmonton triumphantly with skin and that of the cub for sale. Only the other day a bear was seen by a townsman prowling around his back yard, though it decamped with rapidity, warned apparently by the increasing daylight and by the noise Edmontonian made in opening his back door that the environment was unsuitable for an animal of its type. go forty or fifty miles north or northwest you may "load for b'ar" with reasonable hope of bagging a specimen. Other fur-bearing animals are correspondingly numerous, and many a Mooswa and his companions roam in the vast wilderness.

Immigrant Consumptives. From American Medicine.

According to reports in the newspapers the immigration commissioners have decided to send an immigrant back to his native country on the ground that he has pulmonary tuberculosis, and that this is a contagious disease. We do not know the exact wording of the law under which the commissioners act and the exact cause of the order of deportation may be inaccurately stated in the papers. A poor immigrant may arrive in such a late stage of tuberculosis that he may thus become a public burden, if not able to support himself. In this case, as in any advanced and hopeless disease, deportation may be advisable in the public interest. But we think professional and lay opinion will not justify the exclusion of tuberculous immigrants on the simple ground that the disease is "con tagious" or "communicable." It is only so in such a low and doubtful degree that the severe measure of exclusion for this reason alone seems unjustifiable. It would be almost impossible to draw the line between severe and slight cases, and if all tuberculous patients are to be excluded a bacteriologic examination of every immigrant would be necessary—a proceeding which would bring the measure to an absolute reductio ad absurdum. There would remain the possible sequel that other nations might make us dance to the same tune. Has the immigrant such a hopeless disease and such poverty that he will become a public charge? is the decisive question as regards the tuberculous patient and his admission

The Back View.

From the Chicago Post. Puffed-up waists to shirt waists, un hooked skirts and draggled hems are called opprobriously "married backs." Of course, this is hateful slander, and a mean way that careless folk of all kinds have of getting out of trouble and laying the blame on somebody else. But if I were one of that

Washington's Development as the Great Federal Capital.

ITS PART IN AMERICAN HISTORY

Influences Tending to Make It an Ideal Community.

SHEPHERD'S GREAT WORK

WASHINGTON, THE CAPITAL CITY; and Its Part in the History of the Nation. By Rufus Rockwell Wilson, author of "Rambles in Colo-nial Byways." Two volumes. Illustrated. Phila-delphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. Washing-ton: Wm. Ballantyne and Sons.

These two volumes present Washington in a most desirable light to the general reader who may not have a modern acquaintance with the capital city. It breathes the spirit of optimism which is animating those who are now striving to bring nearer to completion the task of making this the most beautiful of all the world's capitals. It bespeaks for the federal city the largest degree of generosity, the most kindly tolerance with the shortcoming of the city, due to past neglect, and the brightest faith in the result of present

The work is not strictly a history of Washington, for it falls short of an intimate narration of the causes which have produced the present community. It merely sketches the outlines of the local growth, the major portion of the space being ocdevoted to a running commentary upon the scenes enacted within the District in the making of national history. The author has diligently culled a fund of anecdotes and incidents from the records and biographies and has strung them together in so entertairing a manner that the attention of the reader is held from beginning to end of the

In consequence of the failure of the writer make original research into the history of the early Washington, he has fallen into several errors, which are, however, com-mon to most accounts of the founding of the capital. For instance, he perpetuates the story of David Burns' insolent reply to George Washington when the latter was bargaining for the Burns land for the new city. This story has been discarded by late historians and local investigators and is not now considered part of the tradi-tional background of the capital. Mr. Wilson, naintained as to the circumstances attending Thomas Jefferson's first inauguration. He abandons the horse and the picketfence story and presents the figure of the great democrat walking from his boarding house, now known as the Hotel Varnum, to the Capitol building to be sworn into cf-

The illustrations are handsome reproductions of photographs, well chosen as to subject. The author's estimate of the city as it stands today is thus set forth in his concluding chapter:

A Capital Worthy of the Republic. "The birth of a new era found Washington transformed into a capital worthy of the republic. The federal city, in 1860, had attained a population of nearly seventy thousand inhabitants; but its growth had been slow, and it remained in reality little better than an overgrown village, far inferior to many state capitals in beauty, size and comfort. Its houses, as a rule, were built of wood, and plain to the point of ugliness. There were no regular grades throughout the city, and most of its walks and avenues were unpaved and ill kept. The entire water supply came from pumps and springs. The sewerage system was fatally defective, and the wide shallow canal which extended from the Potomac nearly to Capitol Hill was a disease-breeding receptacle for the city's refuse and filth. There were no street railroads; omnibuses were the only means of communication between different quarters of the city, and not a street was lighted except Pennsylvania avenue. The fire department was little more than a name, the po-lice force a mere constabulary, and the shame to any New England town. The Capitol and the present departments were un-finished or not yet begun; weeds grew in the parks and commons; and stables, wooden fences and patches of bare earth surrounded the White House.
"The civil war, however, wrought a

plete and gratifying change in the hitherto unfortunate city. No longer was it regarded as a sorry burlesque on the ambitious dreams of its founders, but as the heart of a nation engaged in a giant's struggle for a single decade, adding an active and prowith the return of peace a movement was cue it from the ancient ruts of indifference and sloth. Early in 1871 Congress abolished the old and established a new form of government for the District. The act effecting this change provided for a territorial form of government, with governor, legislature and delegate to Congress. A board of public works was also created, with Alexander R. Shepherd as chairman. This remarkable man, who soon succeeded to the governorship, proved equal in every way to the complex and difficult task before him. A native of Washington and of humble parentage, he had early become a prosperous master plumber, and later a large and successful operator in real estate. He knew every inch of Washington, and was an cuthusiastic believer in the future which waited upon the adequate development of its natural advantages. He was, moreover. a man of indomitable perseverance, and of more than ordinary executive ability, and he thus brought to the work in hand many

of the rarest qualifications of success. Governor Shepherd's Great Work. "Governor Shepherd, in carrying out one of the most comprehensive schemes of municipal improvement ever conceived, followed the professional advice of Alexander B. Mullet. Attention was first given to the construction of a proper sewerage system for the city. Portions of the city were below high water mark, and Tiber creek, which rises on the terrace north of the city, and which at that time flowed into the canal near Capitol Hill, was wont in rainy seasons to become an unruly The canal was arched over with brick and converted into a sewer by the engineers, who at the same time deflected the Tiber from its course and into the Eastern branch of the Potomac, while its former bed and three of its branches were arched over with brick and made the main sewers of the system. Careful provision was also made for the needs of Georgetown and the West End, so that by the end of 1875 there were 123 miles of this underground work in op-eration, and Washington's sewerage system had been transformed from the worst

tem had been transformed from the worst to the best in the country.

"Side by side with this transformation went other improvements of equal scope and importance. An aqueduct had been built some years before from the falls of the Potomac, fourteen miles above the city, bringing a generous and unfailing supply of pure water to a reservoir two miles west of Georgetown. Mains were now laid from this reservoir, hitherto connected only with the public buildings, and at the end of three years 133 miles of mains and pipes were in operation.

"The introduction of sas mains was car-

somebody else. But if I were one of that married coterie I would see that none of the reproach fell to me. All the more reason that you should hitch up the rear part of the toilet with extreme care is that there are small eyes looking after you and taking patterns. Bobby likes to know that mamma is well dressed, and there are no implators in all the world equal to Fanny and her little-sisters. Dress is not a power to be despised, and if you want to keep the admiring glances of the master of the house at home liven up a bit, and make your back a thing of beauty as he looks after you walking down the street.

Eastern Embroideries.

Strange, weird and most astonishing embroideries are likely to embellish many of our smartest toilets during the coming season. Fancies grow in boldness. The most incongruous stuffs are allied, though always with unerring instinct, while eastern traditions play an important role in many of these lovely productions.

Years 133 miles of mafits and pipes were in operation.

The introduction of gas mains was carried forward by private enterprise on the same comprehensive scale, and ere the close of 1873 upward of 3,000 public lamps illuminated the streets and squares. Meantime, in the streets within the city limits were raised or lowered to a uniform grade—a laborious and vexatious task—and then transported the streets designed by L'Enfant. To reduce the cost of paving—the main the admiring glances of the master of the admirable remedy. He advanced the pavements into the streets a uniform distance, and reduced the cost of the former by sodding between them and the house fronts, thus giving each householder a front given limits were laid—streets and reduced the cost of the former by sodding between them and the house fronts, thus giving each householder a front given limits were laid—the cost of the streets above the sidewalks. Two hundred and eight miles of flag and concrete, the remainder of brick—and finally there were laid—the cost of the streets and squares. Meantime, the streets and s

"Into a space of less than three years

Shepherd and his lieutenants injected the delayed activity of three-quarters of a century, creating Washington as it is known today. The effect of their labor was at once seen in a rapid increase in population, and an even more rapid rise in real estate values, but the American Haussmann shared the too frequent fate of the innovator. He had done his work roughly and hastily, though thoroughly, and had created the while a numerous body of powerful and active enemies, who, keenly alive to the large indebtedness it created, failed on the other hand to appreciate the incomparably large results it insured. He was given no credit for his successes, and only curses for his failures; and, though not a dishonest dollar was discovered to bear wit-ness against him, he was driven from office in disgrace and virtually ostracised in the city he had done more than any other to make beautiful and prosperous. A few years later he became financially embar-rassed, and was forced to exile himself to Mexico, hoping to repair in its silver mines his shattered fortune. This hope has been abundantly realized, and he is now one of the wealthiest men in our sister republic. Better still, he has lived long enough to see his vindication, to be royally welcomed back to Washington, and to hear its citizens discussing the propriety of erecting a

"Perhaps Shepherd's greatest service to his native city was an unconscious one. His own downfall was the downfall also of the government of which he was the master spirit. An act passed by Congress in June, 1874, abolished the form of government under which the remaking of the city had been carried forward, and with it the elective franchise. To replace the old order Congress temporarily provided a government by three Commissioners, at the ame time guaranteeing the interest and principal of the bonds issued for the new improvements, and making provision for the preparation of a permanent form of government. These pledges were duly re-deemed in an act passed in June, 1878, which lodged the affairs of the District in the hands of a board of three Commissioners-two civilians, appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, and an engineer officer, detailed from the army.

The Lack of Local Suffrage.

"Although many good citizens may regret that in the national capital taxation without representation is the basic principle of what, in the language of the Supreme Court of the United States, is 'the final judgment of Congress as to the system of government which should obtain,' it is generally admitted that for the District of Columbia the present form of government is the best possible. Free from scandal of every sort, successive boards of Commissioners of ability and character have administered the affairs of the District during the past twenty-seven years more efficiently and economically than the affairs of any other American municipality have been administered and to such general satisfaction that there has been no lasting criticism. Indeed, to quote the words of an experienced and acute observer, 'Washington is one of the best governed cities in the world. There is no political party to profit from the knavery of contractors or the finding of places for henchmen, no boss to whom universal tribute is paid. Its streets are clean and well-lighted, its policemen polite and conscientious, its fire department prompt and reliable, its care for the public health and of the sick and indigent admirable, and its rate of taxation one of the lowest in the country. The greatest virtue of its government is that it is distinctly a government of public opinion. The unusu ally high intelligence of its citizens and their remarkable interest and activity in the conduct of its affairs make them its real rulers under the constitutional author-

ity of the President and Congress.' "Washington, under its present form of government, has doubled in population and wealth; nor has there been any break in the work of making it the most beautifu or capitals. In this private initiative and public spirit have gone hand in hand. Many of the later residents of the capital have been people of wealth or of fixed incomes, who have become inhabitants because of its superior attractions, while it has also grown to be the favorite resting place for retired government officers, especially of the army and navy, and the most frequented workshop for literary men in all branches of their professions. Thence has sprung the erection of an increasing number of pri-vate residences which lend to Washington one of its most pervading charms. houses are of as many designs as their owners have minds and tastes, but they carry domestic architecture to the height of com fort and beauty and almost invariably they stand free and clear amid fenceless lawns and the welcome loveliness of an embe ing shade. There is no space to describe the palaces of those who seek to make the city a social capital. One would go far in Eu rope or America and not find so delightful a residential street as Massachusetts ave-nue. It has not the ostentation of New York or Chicago, but it has more charm.

Notable Public Improvements.

"Meanwhile, there have been noteworthy and imposing additions to the great public buildings at Washington. Other new structures, not devoted to the business of the national government, but worthy of mention, are the new Corcoran Art Gallery and the public library, now in process of erec-tion, toward which Andrew Carnegie has given several hundred thousand dollars. . "The work of beautifying the city prom ises to continue for many years to come, and there has been perfected in the current year (1901) a . most comprehensive scheme for the development of its present park system, to be prosecuted during a long period, and which will involve the reclamation of large areas of swamp land along the Potomac and several islands in that stream. Much of the land fronting the river has already been reclaimed and converted into a park that stretches from the Capitol west past the White House and constitutes the mall, in which are situate the Smithsonian Institution, the National Museum and the Department of Agriculture. Broad boulevards are to be cut through the mail and the Botanical Gardens, past the Capitol and sweep around the terraced bank of the Potomac on the park system, with its boulevards, will be extended northward skirting the city, to the Maryland line, and then around the se circle to Georgetown. Coincident with this work and under the supervision of the skilled architects having it in charge, it is proposed to carry to completion the presen system of streets and avenues, to bring water into the city to supply a projected group of fountains and to indicate proper sites for additional statues and public buildings. Other improvements which have been much discussed and which promise to take form at no distant day are a bridge across the Potomac worthy of the city, and the construction of new buildings for the National Museum and the Department of Agriculture, of a gallery to house the fast-growing art treasures of the government, of a fitting structure for the preservation of trophies, relics and memorials of national importance, the last carrying out the well-considered plans of the founders of the capital city. It is also proposed either to enlarge the present Executive Mansion or to build a private residence for the President, leaving the White House for public receptions and business. All of these things sooner or later will become accomplished facts. Larger patriotism of a new era voices the demand that no niggard hand should minister to the nation's city, and the present generation, doubtless, will live to see Washington take on a new and surpassing architectural beauty, giving it in dignity and outward attractiveness what it already enjoys in political importance—the foremost place among the capitals of the world.

"Though the first President's cherished

dream of a great national university in this city which bears his name has never taken concrete form. Washington's development as an educational center has been surprisingly rapid in recent years. Its common school system, which includes normal, high and manual-training schools, was completely reorganized in 1869, and has since been so wisely and efficiently conducted as to be often cited as a model; while through the Columbian, the Howard and the Catholic universities it makes effective and enhancing contribution to the cause of higher education. The Columbian, established as a college in 1821 and reincorporated as a university in 1873, has collegiste, law and medical departments, and is in an actively prosperous condition. Howard University, founded in 1867 and named after its first president, Gen. Oliver O. Howard, represents a brave and measurably successful attempt to place higher education within the reach of the colored race. It is well housed on a commanding site in the northern part of the city, and includes, besides the regular collegiate departments, well-attended schools of theology, law and medicine. The ingly rapid in recent years. Its common

THE NATION'S CITY given Washington the appearance of a city built in a forest.

Triumph for America's Haussmann.

Catholic University, first opened to students in 1890, occupies one of the finest sites for the effective display of noble buildings that can well be imagined. Its divinity courses are attended only by ecclesiastics of the Roman Catholic Church. But its other courses are open to students of all crecas, and their steadily increasing numbers promise ere long to confirm the hope and aim of its founders to make it the foremost institution of its kind in the new world. Mention must also be made of another noteworthy Washington school, the National Deaf Mute College, which, begun in a modest way in 1857, has been since 1872 a ward of Congress. It is the only school in the world where deaf mutes may obtain a collegiate education, and many of its graduates have won distinguished success in the professions.

An Ideal Residence City.

"A city planned and built solely for the purposes of government, Washington boasts a life and color peculiarly its own. It is a city of authority and leisure, and this fact is pleasantly brought home to the wayfarer when for the first time he becomes a part of the afternoon parade on Pennsylvania avenue. The people who make up this parade are different from those of other American cities. They are from all the states and territories; most of them live, with ease of mind, on assured incomes from the government, and all of them are well dressed, self-respecting and of a proud and confident bearing. There are no strained faces among them, such as one encounters in New York and Chicage, and all walk as if conscious of the fact that they have abundance of time at their There are the men from the north and west, the one proud of his past and the other confident of his future; there is the southerner, whose garb and speech prove that he is well enough established in his own locality to be of the government; and there is the joyous, laughing darky, who lives upon the ruling class and refuses to take thought for a rainy tomorrow. "It is Washington the capital, the center of a people's life, that charms and delights the wayfarer. Washington was its founder; Adams, Jefferson and Madison

were the guardians of its struggling and doubtful infancy. Here Webster, Clay and Calhoun won the fame and did the work which have now become an inseparable part of our history; here began the real rule of the people under Jackson's master-ful leadership; here was waged the long contest as to whether the nation should be bond or free, and here centered the desperate and finally successful struggle to save it from dismemberment. So it is fitting that the tall shaft reared in honor of its founder, and the Capitol, which is its heart of hearts, should be the objects which first awaken and longest hold the admiration of the patriotic stranger. The one is the most imposing, simple object of great dimensions erected by modern hands, the other the stateliest home ever provided for the lawmakers of a mightly people. Both are beautiful or sternly impressive at all times, but never more so than when seen with the whole city-a city set down as it were in a forest of green trees-from the great miliary cemetery on the heights of Arlington, this through the soft and restful haze of an autumn afternoon. grassy columns which stretch from hilltop to water's edge, lie the heroic dead, keeping silent vigil over the capital of the republic for whose redemption they paid the last full measure of devotion. And on the farther shore of the silver, slow-moving river, beside the sun-lit dome of the Capitol, crowned with its statue of Liberty, the white shaft rises heavenward to mark in shadow time for the living the hours of the dead men's endless days.' It is an unforgettable vision to compass which adds a supreme moment to any life. Buria ground, Capitol and obelisk link the Wash ington of the past with the Washington of today and make both a part of the proud and precious heritage of every American."

## THE BEAUTIFYING OF CITIES.

The Appearance of Paris is Worth Millions Yearly to Her People. Charles H. Coffin in World's Work.

A large number of people, the majority in fact, have no consciousness of the desirability of beauty in a city. With them the highest consideration is the convenience or comfort of the city life; and in these respects such enormous improvements have been made within recent years that the could be desired. "What is this beauty, anyway?" they exclaim. Perhaps they were in Paris during the exposition, when the omnibus system proved itself entirely inadequate to accommodate the crowds who wished to be carried. They come home and rail against the miseries of it and extol the superiority of their own sys-tem of rapid transit, though the latter is not without its drawbacks. not have a decent steak all the time they were in Paris, and the oysters-but the for-eigners don't know what oysters are! Every time it is the conveniences and comforts or the lack of them upon which they harp. The dignity or beauty of Paris, while it cannot have escaped their notice at the time, has not been brought h their hearts as a thing that it would be desirable to emulate in New York. Yet, if they had learned from the foreigner any wrinkle that would improve their own busi-

ness they would be quick to adopt it.
Yet may not this same beauty be such a wrinkle? I think it is worth to the Parisians about \$200,000,000 a year. Paris caters for the world, and its main store in trade is its beauty, which it keeps on in-creasing, and the treasures of its works of art. Poor, impoverished Italy, where would she be today if it were not for the beatuy of her cities, much of it created four a five hundred years ago, on which now she is gathering a dividend of \$90,000,000 annu-

History of Irish Poplin.

From the London News. Lady Carew, who died the other day, was a benefactress of Ireland in this way: She was the first person to wear in Paris an Irish poplin dress. It was in primrose yellow, with a design in gold thread, and so much admired that the foremost ladies at the court of the Tuileries asked her where she bought the poplin, and on learning the address, wrote for patterns. Marie Amelie ordered one in lavender, enriched with a gold pattern; the Princess Marie one in blue and silver and Princess Clementine one in pink and silver. Irish poplin was first manufactured in Dublin by Popeline, a Huguenot refugee. It became the rage, and was greatly worn on occasions of high ceremony, as rain did not spoil it. Poplin became a favorite dress for the public promenades at fashionable hours. All its French imitations, the wool being less carefully treated, cockle and lose luster when exposed to the least shower. Balzac dresses some of his grand ladies in poplin. The Princess Clementine wore a plaid poplin gown the day the late Queen Victoria first landed at Treport to visit Louis Philippe and Marie Amelie at Eu. Irish poplin is still much worn here by the children of

Mexican Conquests of Americans From the Mexican Herald.

the wealthy, and is thought to go well with

Irish guipure.

It is gratifying to be informed by the Guadalajara News that the Mexican girls of that charming region of the republic are making a conquista pacifica of young Americans. This is the best way to bring about a permanent alliance of the United States and Mexico. The fair Tapatians are doing a good work and supplementing most effectively the efforts of the statesmen of the two countries. Likewise in Michoacan these international unions appear to be continuing and with most agreeable re-sults. Our cierical journalists must grieve exceedingly to see their philippics and anti-Yankee preachments so disregarded.

From the New York Mail and Express. There has just been completed at the Fulton engine works in Los Angeles a huge telescope, minus the lenses, for the Lick observatory on Mount Hamilton. The steel framework for the two thirty-six-inch lenses weighs 8,000 pounds. The tube is forty inches in diameter and sixteen feet long. The work has been passed on by Prof. Campbell of Lick observatory, and the instrument will go to Mount Hamilton only for testing purposes, after which it will be shipped to Chile and mounted on some high peak of the tropics. The present plan is to leave it there for three years that wary clear and accurate absence that

**UNCOMMON GIFTS** 

Where the Giver's Skill and Taste

Find Play.

PRETTY SUGGESTIONS TO FOLLOW

Good Ideas for the Presents Young

Girls Exchange.

COST BUT LITTLE, TOO

"The love of money may be the root of all evil, but money itself seems to be the root of all good, especially about the holiday season, when one's wishes are all in dollars and one's outlay must be in cents." This was the plaint of the impecunious young girl who wants to remember all the home circle and her special school friends, and "somebody really poor," as she puts it herself, with a small gift at Christmas. Perhaps for her and others like her-alas! only too numerous-some suggestions may be given which will prove helpful. I have seen a pretty booklet made of a number of sheets of cardboard, in this case green in color; on each was pasted a paragraph or two cut from a column of some magazine, the subject being Margaret Ogilvy-Barrie's beloved mother. A portrait print, evidently from another book or paper, headed the sketch. The printed article was cut into paragraphs, which were pasted irregularly on the cardboard pages, and connecting them were pretty little flowers, mostly country or field flowers, as sulted the subject of the article The arrangement of paragraphs and flow-ers was individual, very graceful and pretty, but delicate rather than profuse as to the ornamental part. The sheets were perforated with two small holes each at the back and laced together with the back and laced together with dark green cord. It was a dainty thing, given to a lover of Barrie's writings, the reading mat-ter an interesting bit of writing and the personal touch in the painting and making up. So many charming articles are printed out authors, actors, singers-all the people who are of interest to everybody-and not illustrated some other publication

of homes and haunts, so the possibilities of similar arrangements seem almost endless. Make a Selection.

will furnish portraits or other illustrations

All young girls have their favorites-actors and actresses especially-and while a little taste and ingenuity many pretty booklets could be made. With some backgrounds flowers in natural colors are pretty, with others a poster style may be adopted for the decoration, or if one is really clever scenes and portraits may be done by hand, the two points to make a success being, first, to select an article the subject of which is a known favorite of the future recipient, and then to have the decorations harmonize with the subject treated in the printed article-only keep the ornamentation subordinate to the reading matter as a general rule to be observed.

Another pretty little conceit is to take book which has title page, initials, etc., in the style of old missals, and illumine them by hand. A charming example of this I have seen, a paper-covered book on Joseph Addison being selected.

The portrait frontispiece is beautiful, the text delightful and with the illuminating done in the strong blues, brilliant scarlets, purple and gold of the monks' work in old-en time in their cells. An exceedingly unique and artistic gift had been prepared at the cost of 25 cents for the booklet, and the time necessary for the small amount of painting available in it. the time ne

Where Taste Shows.

A little hand work so very much enhances gifts that it may well be employed by the impecunious givers, a practiced hand in painting or needlework being able to accomplish much at small cost. The pretty gift of one young girl to another last year was a large desk blotter of gray-green, with small blue prints of scenes and people, taken by the giver the summer previously, when the two young people had been together at a summer resort. The photographs were not put on in set border style, but irregularly grouper, and not crowded, so a good effect was gotten. I know what delight this gave and only the other day I saw it on the desk where it was placed a year ago, and heard of how many times the pleasures of the summer outing had been lived over again in having these reminders so constantly in

sight.

If one can embroider, many pretty and inexpensive things can be made, useful, too, and so serving a purpose.

A Real Convenience

A great convenience is a small writing pad at hand in drawing room or hall, so that an address may be given a visitor, a message left by a caller-for put in writing a maid will not forget to give it to her mistress, when a verbal request would never be thought of again-or a memorandum jotted down for future reference. It is only by having something like this at hand that one knows the satisfaction to be gotten by such a small convenience, and the ways of making them attractive are many; a paste-board back to any desired sized pad may be embroidered with a slight design, pasted

to the pad to be firm, and a pretty little pencil, silver or otherwise, tied by a ribbon to the pad. Other Handy Ways.

Another pretty form is quite a large heart shape, with a band of ribbon diagonally cross the back, into which a few sheets of note paper may be slipped. Even if one cannot embroider the same idea may be carried out with figured silk or ribbon; while white linen with bright flowers is daintiest when fresh, one of pink or blue linen will outlast several pads and they may be renewed over and over. A pretty novelty for a young girl is a bolt of nar-row ribbon, which is used for running through beading on underclothes, with a round top of pasteboard covered with em-broidered linen, an ivory ribbon needle threaded with ribbon thrust through a knot on top. These are only suggestions for those who have more time than money, and any or all are certain to give pleasure in the receiving, and of such small outlay that something for charity will probably be saved after all.

Hydrophobia and St. Hubert. It is well known that St. Hubert (died A.D. 727) was reputed to cure hydrophobia by touch, as kings cured the "king's evil." The saint was a father before he was a saint, and left a son from whom descended a family-the Lavernots-still flourishing in Picardy. This family claims (and the claim is admitted throughout Picardy) to have in-

herited the magical powers of the saint and exercises them regularly to this day. The neighbors still prefer its treatment to that of the Pasteur Institute.

Making the Punishment Fit the Crime From the Brooklyn Eagle. Mrs. Boerum (hopelessly)-"Mortimer, 1

cannot make Willie mind." Mr. Boerum (sternly)-"William, do as your mother wishes, or I will make you go and sit in the cozy corner."

Worth Makes the Price.

"Divorces," said the man who wanted to

talk and philosophize, "cost more than mare "Certainly," said the practical man. "Why not? They are worth more."

Ida-"They say Belle is the pi health these days."

Marie-"Didn't you know I was engaged Actress-"Adve to him now?"-Town and Country.

# What brought you here, my good man?" "Good books, ma'am! Good books!" "Good books—Why I don't understand!" "Wall, yer see! Ma'am, the good books were worth over thirty-five dollars and